

Further <sup>1)</sup> *Carabidae* from German New Guinea  
and its dependencies. (Col.)

By Thomas G. Sloane, Young (N. S. Wales).

The present paper completes my report on the *Carabidae* in the collection of Herrn Gouverneur von Bennigsen (D. E. Z. p. 177—185).

**Tribe *Chlaeniini*.**

*Chlaenius binotatus* Dej. (Salomon Islands).

*Chlaenius occultus* n. sp.

Head large, glabrous, not punctate; prothorax cordate, glabrous, sparsely punctate; elytra convex, striate, humeral angles rounded with inner angle not marked, interstices convex, densely punctate. Head and prothorax olive green, nitid; elytra purple-black, subviridescent towards sides; under surface black, nitid; legs and antennae ferruginous-yellow, tarsi darker.

Head wide (2.9 mm across eyes), lightly biimpressed between eyes; the impressions elongate and a little rugulose posteriorly. Prothorax broader than long (3.2 × 4 mm), widest before middle (at anterior marginal seta), wider at base (3 mm) than at apex (2.8 mm); surface smooth with large sparsely placed punctures over posterior half and on middle of disc; sides arcuate on anterior three fourths, obtusely subangulate at widest part, sinuate posteriorly and meeting base at right angles; basal angles obtuse; apex truncate, angles obtuse; border reflexed, extending a little on apex on each side; median line well marked; lateral basal impressions deep, elongate. Elytra oval (9.5 × 6 mm), convex; striae narrow, crenulate; interstices lightly convex, minutely shagreened, densely covered with impressed punctures (in about four rather irregular rows on each interstice), 7<sup>th</sup> with some larger indistinct punctures among the others along its course. Prosternum punctate on each side between anterior part of coxal cavities; episterna smooth, with merely a few hardly noticeable small punctures. Met-episterna longer than broad, bordered externally, not sulcate on inner side of external border. Ventral segments shining, finely and lightly punctulate on each side — especially on three basal segments.

Length 15, breadth 6 mm.

H a b. : Herbertshöhe.

<sup>1)</sup> Corrigenda in the first note:

p. 181 2<sup>nd</sup> line from bottom: for *L. habilis*, read *L. violacea*.  
p. 184 1<sup>st</sup> line: after „punctures“ put a comma.

The following characters, which are found in this species, seem to fix its position in the genus, according to the system adopted by Chaudoir in his Monograph of the genus *Chlaenius* (1876), near *Ch. Semperi* Chaud. (1) Abdomen hardly, or but little punctate near sides; (2) elytra with interstitial punctures not ocellate; (3) met-episterna not sulcate near outer side; (4) elytra with marginal channel not angulate at shoulders. It evidently differs decidedly from *Ch. Semperi* by the shape of the prothorax. No species at all nearly related to *Ch. occultus* has been reported from New Guinea, or Australia.

### Tribe *Harpalini*.

#### *Gnathaphanus laeviceps* Macleay.

Gazelle specimens (3) 11.5—13.5 mm in length.

Note: I have also seen it from Astrolabe Bay. The specimens from New Guinea and New Britain seem smaller (but not otherwise different) than the species as found on the mainland.

#### *Gnathaphanus impressus* Montrouzier.

Ann. Fr. 1860 p. 240. *Harpalus alternans* Castelnau. Trans. Roy. Soc. Victoria, VIII, 1863, p. 185.

Gazelle Peninsula. (3 specimens ♂ a. ♀; length 10—11.5 mm, breadth 3.8—4.25 mm.)

Note: I consider this species to be the same as the New Caledonian *Amblygnathus impressus* Montrz.; it is also conspecific with *Harpalus alternans* Cast., from Queensland. I suspect the identity of *Gn. impressus* with *Gn. licinoides* Hope (1842), but Hope's description is too vague for a definite opinion to be formed on this point without inspection of his type, or the discovery that the range of *Gn. impressus* extends to Port Essington. Hope gives the measurements as  $5\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$  lines; a specimen from Townsville, Queensland in my collection measures  $12.5 \times 4.5$  mm.

#### *Gnathaphanus impressipennis* Castelnau.

Gazelle Peninsula. (Several specimens.) Also found in Australia and New Caledonia.

The three Papuan species of *Gnathaphanus* may be tabulated as under:

Elytra very strongly sinuate at apex; head large; colour black (including legs). —

Elytra not mucronate at apex, 3<sup>rd</sup> interstice only seriate-punctate. *laeviceps* Macleay.

Elytra mucronate at apex, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> interstices foveolate-punctate. *impressus* Montrouzier.

Elytra lightly sinuate at apex, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> interstices seriate punctate; upper surface with an aeneous tinge, legs testaceous. Size small 7.5—8.5 mm.

*impressipennis* Castelnau.

*Stenolophus robustus* n. sp.

♀. Oval, stout; prothorax transverse; elytra convex, fully striate, interstices narrow and costiform at apex. Black, nitid; reflexed border of prothorax testaceous; legs and palpi testaceous; antennae infusate with two basal joints testaceous.

Head large (1.3 mm across eyes), convex; mandibles short; clipeal suture distinct, linear, giving off an oblique line from each extremity. Prothorax wide (1.25 × 2 mm); sides rounded; base a little wider than apex; basal angles widely rounded, not marked; apex widely and lightly emarginate; anterior angles obtuse; a wide very shallow punctate depression near each basal angle; median line feebly marked in middle of disc. Elytra convex, wide, ovate (3.6 × 2.5 mm), strongly declivous to sides and apex; disc behind peduncle slightly depressed; base wide, humeral angles rounded but a little marked; apex sinuate on each side at extremity of 9<sup>th</sup> interstice; striae strongly impressed, linear, entire, deeper on apical declivity; interstices hardly convex, narrow and convex on apical declivity, 2<sup>nd</sup> wider and bearing a short striole at base, 3<sup>rd</sup> unipunctate at apical fourth, 8<sup>th</sup> very narrow and costiform at apex, 9<sup>th</sup> wide at apex, seriate-punctate, the punctures interrupted on sides.

Length 5.5, breadth 2.5 mm.

Gazelle Peninsula. (Two specimens ♀.)

Differs conspicuously from all the Australian species which have been referred to *Stenolophus* and *Acupalpus* by its stouter and more robust form; and I believe these characters will distinguish it also from *Amphibia pallipes*<sup>1)</sup> Montrz., from New Caledonia, which is unknown to me in nature.

The following features are found in this species, and serve to show its position in the tribe *Harpalini*; (1) labial palpi with penultimate joint bisetigerous; (2) eyes close to buccal fissure

<sup>1)</sup> It is the opinion of the Rev. Thos Blackburn that the Australian species now referred to *Stenolophus* require to be separated from that genus (cf. Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. 1901, p. 115). If this view be accepted, probably the name *Amphibia* (Montrouzier, 1864) will be applicable to these species.

beneath; (3) mandibles short, not decussating; (4) front not decidedly biimpressed; (5) elytra fully striate, 8<sup>th</sup> stria well marked; (6) posterior tarsi with basal joint much longer than second (nearly as long as two succeeding joints together). The sinus of the mentum is edentate.

### Tribe *Trigonotomini*<sup>1)</sup>.

#### Sub-tribe *Morionides*.

#### Genus *Morio*.

*Morio d'Albertisi* Chaudoir. (Gazelle Peninsula.)

*Morio longipennis* Putzeys. (New Guinea; Stephans Ort, Simbang, Baining Berge. — Also found in Australia.)

#### Sub-tribe *Trigonotomides*.

#### Genus *Lesticus*.

#### *Lesticus nitescens* n. sp.

♀. Elongate-oval, depressed; elytra feebly striate. Upper surface nitid, head and pronotum olive green, elytra purple black (polished, submetallic with purple reflections); under surface, legs, clipeus and mandibles black; tarsi, antennae and mouth parts piceous.

Head large (4.5 mm across eyes), biimpressed between bases of antennae, impressions short, out-turned at posterior extremity (at anterior supra-orbital seta). Prothorax broader than long (4.7 × 6.25 mm), depressed on disc, laevigate, a little broader at base (4.7 mm) than at apex (4.5 mm); sides lightly rounded, obliquely narrowed to base, hardly subsinuate just before base; apex lightly emarginate; anterior angles obtuse; basal angles rectangular with summit obtuse; lateral basal impressions shallow, wide and flat at bottom. Elytra truncate-oval (12 × 8 mm); striae finely punctate, not deeper towards apex; interstices flat, 3<sup>rd</sup> 3-punctate; inner humeral angle marked. Metasternum on each side, and all the episterna with deep punctures. Three

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<sup>1)</sup> The late M. Tschitscherine proposed to replace the tribal names *Feronini* (inadmissible, as founded on the preoccupied generic name *Feronia*) and *Pterostichini* (inadmissible, in M. Tschitscherine's opinion, as founded on what is merely a subgenus of *Platysma*) by *Platysmatini* (1899). If, however, the tribal name *Pterostichini* (Erichson, 1837) requires to be changed, it seems to me that, while the genus *Trigonotoma* remains in the tribe, the tribal name should be under the law of priority *Trigonotomini* (Castelnau, Etudes Entomologiques, 1834).

basal ventral segments bearing some punctures. Posterior tarsi decidedly sulcate on outer side.

Length 21, breadth 8 mm.

New Guinea, Simbang. Gazelle Peninsula, Herbertshöhe. (The type is from Simbang.)

Compared with a species from Astrolabe Bay, which I identify as *L. politus* Chaud., *L. nitescens* differs (apart from colour) by prothorax more depressed, sides less rounded at widest part and much less sinuate posteriorly, basal angles less obtuse; elytra more depressed, less declivous to apex, striae much more lightly impressed (especially towards apex), 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> interstices quite flat towards apex.

*Lesticus Bennigseni* n. sp.

♀. Oval, robust, convex; prothorax strongly rounded on sides; elytra wide, oval, lightly striate, 3<sup>rd</sup> interstice 3-punctate. Head black with occiput metallic green; prothorax metallic-bronzy-green, border piceous; elytra metallic-green, 9<sup>th</sup> interstice and margin obscure, inflexed margin chalybeus; undersurface nitid; abdomen black; sternal side pieces metallic (olivaceous); legs black tarsi reddish.

Head large, convex (4.4 mm across eyes); frontal impressions deep, wide, giving off a branch externally just before anterior supra-orbital seta. Prothorax broadly cordiform (4.7 × 6.4 mm), laevigate; base and apex of equal width (4.5 mm); sides strongly rounded, obliquely narrowed to base (hardly subsinuate posteriorly); basal angles obtuse; lateral basal impressions shallow; lateral border thick, convex. Elytra convex, oval (12 × 8.5 mm), broadest behind middle, rounded on sides; humeral angle rounded, inner angle not marked; striae finely punctate, 7<sup>th</sup> deeper than others, especially towards apex, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> strongly impressed and punctate; interstices flat, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> convex near apex. Proepisterna smooth with four punctures opposite anterior margin of coxal cavities; mes-episterna punctate; metasternum on each side and met-episterna punctate; 1<sup>st</sup> ventral segment punctate. Posterior tarsi not sulcate externally.

Length 20, breadth 8.5 mm.

Gazelle Peninsula, Herbertshöhe. (unique.)<sup>1)</sup>

This fine species seems very distinct; compared with *L. nitescens* Sl., it differs (apart from colour) by form more convex

<sup>1)</sup> Nachträglich ist mir ein Exemplar von N.-Pommern (Kinigunang: C. Ribbe) bekannt geworden: Dr. W. Horn.

and more widely oval; head with frontal impressions deeper; prothorax more ampliate and rounded at widest part, border thicker and more convex, basal angles obtuse; elytra more widely oval, more convex, similarly striate, but the puncturation of the striae more distinct, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> striae much deeper, also 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> towards apex, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> interstices convexly raised towards apex; posterior tarsi not sulcate externally, etc.

The four species of *Lesticus* from New Guinea and Australia may be tabulated thus:

Pro-episterna impunctate. (Metathorax on each side and met-episterna with only a few punctures. Upper surface green.) *L. chloronotus* Dejean.

Pro-episterna, also meso- and meta-episterna, and metasternum on each side, deeply punctate.

Elytra with 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> interstices depressed posteriorly. Prothorax lightly rounded at widest part. (Posterior tarsi distinctly sulcate externally. Prothorax sub-metallic green, elytra blackish-purple.) *L. nitescens* Sloane.

Elytra with 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> interstices convex posteriorly. Prothorax strongly rounded at widest part.

Elytra with all striae more deeply impressed towards apex. Colour olive-black. *L. politus* Chaudoir.

Elytra with inner striae not more deeply impressed towards apex. Colour metallic green, prothorax bronzy. (Posterior tarsi not sulcate externally.) *L. Bennigseni* Sloane.

### Tribe *Masoreini*.

Genus *Aephnidius*.

*Aephnidius adeloides* Macleay.

*Annulosa Javanica*, p. 23, pl. 8, fig. 7. — *Masoreus australis* Sloane, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, XXIX, 1904, p. 535.

A single specimen from Gazelle Peninsula which is evidently *Aephnidius adeloides* Macl., and which is conspecific with *Masoreus australis* Sl. Bates reported *Ae. adeloides* as occurring in Bengal, Burma, Cochinchina, Japan, Java and Australia<sup>1)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup> Ann. Mus. Civ. Genov., (2) XII, 1892, p. 404.



**Tribe *Dryptini*.**Genus *Dendrocellus*.*Dendrocellus elegans* n. sp.

♀. Upper surface of a rather bronzy green; under surface cyaneous; legs (apex of femora black), antennae (apical third of 1<sup>st</sup> joint only infusate), and palpi testaceous; clipeus brownish, darker than mandibles and labrum.

Head punctate, longer than broad (1.8 — ex. labrum and mandibles —  $\times 1.6$  mm). Prothorax punctate, longer than broad ( $2.1 \times 1.3$  mm), widest in middle, feebly bordered at widest part, border obsolete near apex and base; sides decidedly sinuate at posterior third, out-turned to meet base; apex truncate; base truncate, a little wider than apex. Elytra oval, more than twice as wide as prothorax ( $7.5 \times 3.25$  mm), punctate-striate; interstices subconvex, densely seriate-punctate; apex with outer angles triangular, acute.

Length 10.5, breadth 3.3 mm.

Baining Berge. Gazelle Peninsula. (Two specimens.)

A specimen (♀) from Baining Berge has served me for the above description. This species seems to resemble *D. ternatensis* Chaud., which is unknown to me in nature. As far as I can judge by Chaudoir's description of *D. ternatensis*, *D. elegans* seems to differ by 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> joints of antennae testaceous, not brown; femora only infusate at apex, not on apical third. From the Australian *D. smaragdinus* Chaud., it differs (from comparison with a specimen in my collection) by size larger; prothorax less cylindrical, sides more deeply sinuate posteriorly, more strongly out-turned to base; elytra wider, base more ampliate and more declivous, interstices less convex, punctures in the striae finer, those of the interstices more regular; eyes less hemispherically protuberant; 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> joints of antennae not brown, etc.

**Tribe *Miscelini*.**Genus *Miscelus*.

The relationship of *Miscelus* to *Catascopus*, which seemed so evident to Lacordaire and Chaudoir, is not at all apparent to me; on the contrary, I feel compelled to regard *Miscelus* as the type of a distinct tribe, the position of which is near the *Heluonini*. The head with one supra-orbital puncture on each side, placed as in the *Chlaenini* and *Harpalini*, the double row of strong bristles on the ligula, the wide intercoxal part of the

mesosternum, and the metasternum with a double row of small tubercles are characteristic features of *Miscelus*.

*Miscelus stygicus* Putzeys.

Stephansort; Gazelle Peninsula.

Note 1: Specimens of smaller size (10.5—11.7 mm) from Herbertshöhe have the prothorax more sinuate posteriorly with the basal angle subrectangular; I can only regard this as a form of *M. stygicus*.

Note 2: *M. morioformis* Macl., I can only regard as a small form of *M. stygicus*. I compared a specimen of *M. stygicus* with the type of *M. morioformis*, in the Australian Museum, Sydney, and could find no difference between them, except the smaller size of *M. morioformis* (9.5 mm). *M. morioformis* has recently been found in Australia, at Coen, in north Queensland, by Mr. H. Hacker.

Note.

*Macrocentra quadrispinosa* Chaudoir.

Rev. a. Mag. Zool. 1869, p. 206; *Loxocara quadrispinosa*, Sloane, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr. 1907, p. 179.

My genus *Loxocara* is identical with Chaudoir's genus *Macrocentra* and my species *L. quadrispinosa* in synonymous with Chaudoir's *M. quadrispinosa*. I had not known that Baron de Chaudoir had described this genus and species from New Guinea when I formed a new genus and new species on it.

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